

## GREAT FEATS OF 1901.

## ODD AND REMARKABLE THINGS OF LAST YEAR.

Kentucky's High Slaughter and High Whisky Marks—Wonders of Matrimony, Divorce, Travel and Production—Record Breakers.

The first year of the twentieth century saw many new records established in various lines of human activity. New Year's day there were thirty deaths from violent causes in various parts of Kentucky. The record set a high slaughter mark. Kentucky also eclipses all records in another direction, Jan. 29, a Kentucky firm sold a Chicago house \$600 barrels of whisky, which is the largest single transaction in liquor ever known. There seems to be no trustworthy way to estimate the total number of jugs contained in all this whisky, or its fecundity in snakes.

The matrimonial mart usually has big things to show in a year. All marital speed records were smashed Sunday.

The value of cattle shipments for that entire week was estimated at over \$4,000,000.

The world's sheep record was smashed at these yards on Monday, Aug. 5, when 32,553 head were received.

## FIGHT OVER CHRIST'S TOMB.

## Members of Greek and Latin Churches Engage in Oaths Feud.

In the place of all places on earth where peace and good will might be expected to reign undisturbed a fierce battle in which five men were dangerously wounded has recently taken place. The scene of this struggle was the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, which is built on the site of the supposed tomb of Christ, and the combatants were members of the Greek and Latin churches.

The immediate cause of the trouble was an attempt by the Latins to sweep the "quadrangle," or court, around the church itself. This is, of course, holy ground, and the privilege of keeping it cleanly swept has for years been claimed and defended jealously by the Greek church.

The Church of the Sepulcher itself is looked after by a vicar custodian—who, by the way, was one of those injured in the recent battle—and a few assistants appointed by the Turkish government.

The long-distance record for horseless vehicles was broken by Arthur J. Eddy, of Chicago, a former president of the Automobile Club of that city. In sixty days, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, he covered 2,900 miles, traveling through Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and part of Canada. He averaged about 100 miles a day, and at times maintained a speed of forty miles an hour.

Wonderful incident to travel were proclaimed in other classes; for example, the unchallenged record of Charles Delaney, of Boston, railroad engineer, who, in eleven years of faithful service, traveled 600,810 miles and shored 32,501 tons of coal on the way. He never lost a trip or received a scratch through accident. Delaney can say that it is a case of physical endurance that never equaled any man in Great Northern Railway, in England, which was built in 1870, completed in August, an aggregate of 4,000,000 miles, breaking the English record in this respect.

The second-longest delivery of coal ever accomplished in the world was that of the colliery which left Sidney, Australia, Oct. 12, for London, England, by the America route. A distance of 15,265 miles was covered in thirty-one days, a saving of four days over the Suez canal route.

Around the world in sixty days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes is the new globe-girdling record, which was completed last July by Charles C. Fitzmorris, a Chicago high school boy. This beats the best previous fast circuit of the world by several days.

Harry S. Black of Chicago and New York recently made the largest conscientious contribution to Uncle Sam known in the history of the government. He sent to the proper officials \$18,660.00, representing the duty on jewels imported by his wife, which had escaped the vigilance of the inspectors.

It was a fruitful year in unprecedented financial, commercial and industrial transactions. The largest shipment of gold, which ever left New York in a single day, was sent to Europe Nov. 19 on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The sum was \$7,082,578.19. No other ship in the world's history has ever been so richly laden. Another record is noted in the statement that at the opening of business on July 31 the United States treasury had in its possession the largest fund of gold held by any nation in the world and the greatest ever owned by this government, the amount being \$504,551,579.

Wall-street had a record-breaking day on Jan. 7, when for the first time in the history of the New York Stock Exchange more than 2,000,000 shares were traded in on its floor during the five hours of business.

The largest single order ever given for watches was received by an American manufacturer from a London firm, the former agreeing to deliver to his customer 2,000,000 timepieces within twelve months. A. L. Schaeffer of Edgar Company, N. Y., invested the largest crop of popcorn ever gathered in the world. From his 102 acres he had 1,800 bushels, a yield of a little over seven thousand bushels to the acre. It cost him \$175,000 here to raise, shell, shell and pay ground rent.

The winter wheat yield of Kansas for 1901 was 90,045,514 bushels, valued at \$6,470,540, and breaking the preceding year's record by 13,450,070 bushels. These two were the largest wheat crops ever grown by any State. The first year of the new century was an all-around record breaker for the farmers of the United States. The entire year's surplus of the products of field and farm sold abroad amounted to no less than \$500,000,000.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is authority for the statement that steel has supplied cotton in industrial kingdom; that it exceeded the cotton industry in 1900 by more than \$100,000,000 and for 1901 will exceed by more than \$250,000,000.

Reports of pig iron manufacturers carrying production in October show that the month was a record breaker, the output reaching the great total of 1,400,000

tons, or at the rate of 16,800,000 tons a year. All previous tonnage records were broken during December at the Carnegie steel mills in Homestead, the total output for the month being \$25,801 tons, exclusive of armor and all other government plate. The distribution of wages on Dec. 15, covering three weeks, aggregated \$500,000, the biggest pay day ever known at this plant.

Imagine, if you can, a live stock train 16½ miles long—numbering 2,307 cars and containing 34,785 head of cattle, 38,438 hogs and 22,234 sheep and you will have some idea of the record-breaking day for receipts at the Union stock yards, Chicago, on Wednesday, July 24, 1901. It was the biggest day ever known in the history of this big live stock market.

The drought in the Midwest and Western States caused this unprecedented rush of stock to the market. The total value of the day's receipts was over \$500,000. The cattle alone consolidated in one manner, animal would have made a steer seven times as high as the Masonic Temple or in a single file drive would have reached from Chicago to Milwaukee. This herd weighed about 30,000,000 pounds on the hoof, and furnished beef enter with about 20,000,000 pounds of meat. The value of cattle shipments for that entire week was estimated at over \$4,000,000.

The world's sheep record was smashed at these yards on Monday, Aug. 5, when 32,553 head were received.

## MILLIONS FOR CHARITIES.

## Estimates of Manifest Gifts During the Year 1901.

In a review of business conditions and other matters, a Chicago paper prints a complete list of contributions by philanthropists by will and direct gift during the year 1901.

The year was a record breaker. The total of its gifts reaches \$123,888,732. The world has never before known such generosity as this in a single year. Of the total amount stated there has been given to educational institutions the princely sum of \$68,550,661, to charities \$22,214,470, to churches \$6,298,489, to museums and art galleries \$11,133,112, and to libraries \$15,388,732.

The man who has let his life policy lapse goes through life ever after in dread of meeting the foot-killer.

The largest trees on the American continent are the well-known redwoods of California.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMEIR, Publisher,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## NOT GAME OF CHANCE.

BETTING ON HORSE RACES NOT AGAINST THE LAW.

Kansas City Court Renders Decision that Is Very Favorable to Pool-Rooms—Shortage of Louisville's Dead City Treasurer Amounts to \$10,520.

Charles Oldham, the proprietor of a pool room, was acquitted at Kansas City of the charge of "conducting a gambling device." The decision was prepared by Police Judge Brumbeck and declares that betting on a horse race cannot, in view of the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, be held to be betting on a game of chance, because if the race is honestly run it is only a question of endurance and speed and if dishonestly conducted is a swindle in which chance takes no part. "Judge Brumbeck could render no other decision with the evidence at hand," said Chief Hays. "When the question first arose the Mayor wrote to Manager Woods of the Western Union Telegraph Company to discover if the pool rooms actually telegraphed the money to Louisville or other cities to be placed as bets on horse races; I found that the keepers of the rooms actually sent the money to be placed in Louisville. The decision will have the effect of allowing any number of pool rooms to open in Kansas City."

## FOUR BIG BUILDINGS FALL.

Detroit Wholesale Houses Lose \$200,000 by Strange Collapse.

Four buildings, each four stories high, in the heart of the wholesale district of Detroit, collapsed at 8:30 o'clock Sunday night, without any apparent cause. All that now remains of them is a smoldering heap of ruins. The buildings were occupied by five concerns. The loss on the premises is estimated at \$152,500; the buildings, \$50,500. The buildings joined each other at Jefferson Avenue and Shady Street. Experts from the Detroit Gas Company's office made an examination of the ruins, but were unable to find evidence of a gas explosion. Had the week occurred during business hours, the loss of life must have been appalling, as 200 persons were employed by the various firms. Furnaces in the buildings set the ruins on fire and the wooden work was burned. There were no watchmen about the premises, consequently no one was injured or killed.

SUICIDE'S SHORTAGE \$10,520.

Experts Report on Accounts of Former Treasurer of Louisville, Ky.

Former City Treasurer Stuart R. Young's shortage is placed at \$10,520 by the experts who examined the books at Louisville. Young committed suicide in November, when news of his shortage was published. The report says Young's method was to make out a check for a large amount to himself and record on the stub of the check book the name of another man and a smaller amount, or leave a blank and make the amount nominal. The first money appropriated was by a check dated Oct. 28, 1899. The receipts of the office during Young's incumbency were \$10,332,000.

## FARMER AND NIECE KILLED.

Robbers Murder Couple at Greenleaf, Kan., and Loot House.

Capt. D. Holt, aged 55, and his niece, Miss Hilda Peterson, aged 30, his housekeeper, were discovered murdered at the Holt home, three miles from Greenleaf, Kan. The people had been missing several days and the other morning a searching party went to burn the house. The old man was found in the kitchen with two bullet holes in his head. The woman was lying on a back porch with one bullet hole through her head and one through her neck. The house had been riddled.

## To Cut Oregon Timber.

Eastern capital in excess of \$500,000 is to be invested in Oregon timber lands along the Columbia and McKenzie rivers, and plans will be made this year for the building of sawmills to convert the standing timber into marketable lumber. Benjamin Sweet, W. G. Collins and W. H. Bradley of Milwaukee have inspected timber in Oregon, Washington and California.

## Powder Package Explodes.

J. W. Martin, a Knoxville, Tenn., postoffice clerk, was injured by the explosion of a package of powder or an informal machine. He was stamping letters and packages, when a package addressed to a hardware house exploded as he struck it with the stamp. Examination showed on it the name of a New York smokeless powder concern.

## Dodge Taxes on Millions.

It now appears that an important reason why the banks in a recent week showed only half as large an increase in cash as the known movements seemed to indicate is that considerable amounts had been lodged in Jersey City to cover the day when personal property was declared in New York City.

## Fire Rages Over a Town.

The business portion of Edinboro, Pa., was swept by fire the other night; several important business buildings were destroyed. The damage amounts to about \$65,000. The town was entirely without fire protection.

## Report Favors Panama Route.

The Isthmian canal commission has sent to President Roosevelt unanimous report in favor of accepting \$40,000,000 Panama offer.

## Killed in Missouri Mine.

Four miners were killed, one dangerously hurt and a number of others seriously injured by a cave-in at the Ada mine, located at Carterville, Mo. Others were hurt, but their injuries are not serious. The accident was caused by the premature explosion of dynamite.

## Norwegian Bark Stinks.

The Norwegian bark Arab Steel, Captain P. Pederson, which left London Dec. 9 for Christiania, has sunk in the North Sea and twenty-two persons were drowned.

## Oath Taken by Payne.

In the presence of the President and his cabinet, the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress, Gov. Dunham of Indiana, Senator Hanna and a number of other friends, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin was sworn in as Postmaster General in the cabinet room at the White House.

## Sacred Big Medicine Man.

"Padre," a big medicine man of the Yuma Indians, who lived on a reservation near Yuma, Arizona, has been offered as a sacrifice, in accordance with Indian custom, and has expiated the sins of the tribe, which are held responsible for an epidemic of smallpox.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## SAYS HE BLEW UP THE MAINE.

Spanish Officer Did It to Cause War and Revenge Himself on Weyler.

A remarkable story is published in an Omaha paper regarding the blowing up of the battleship Maine. The report says that information has come from the Pino Ridge agency that a Spaniard on a ranch had confessed while drunk to blowing up the ship, saying that he did so in the hope of causing war between the United States and Spain. The tale goes on to the effect that the Spaniard was once an officer in the Spanish army in Cuba, and that during Weyler's campaign he became enraged at the brutal treatment accorded prisoners, and said so. Weyler at once ordered him under arrest. The Spaniard's name is said to be Manuel de Silva Braga. He was discharged from the army after a court martial. The blowing up of the Maine was done to get even with Weyler. Braga knew all about the harbor and was familiar with explosives.

His first idea was to blow up a Spanish ship, but finally decided upon the Maine as the best calculated to get Weyler out of power. Dressed in his army uniform he had no trouble in passing the guards in the fortification, and with his own hand he touched the button that destroyed the Maine. Instantly he escaped on a schooner which set fire to the buildings. So far as known no one was injured. Telephone inquiries indicate that houses were shaken fifty miles away.

## ATTACKED BY FIVE MAD DOGS.

Elmer S. Good, Wife and Children Have Exciting Fight.

Attacked in their home by five mad dogs, Elmer S. Good and family, who live in Chester, W. Va., opposite East Liverpool, Ohio, came off victorious in a fight for their lives the other morning. The family had just seated themselves at the breakfast table when Mr. Good's bangle, followed by four others, dashed into the room, snapping and snarling at everything with which they came in contact. There are several children in the family, who, with the mother, after fighting the animals with chairs, clubbed them to the table. Neighbors attempted a rescue and one was severely bitten. Mr. Good finally got his shotgun and ended the affair.

## ACTRESS ROBBED OF CHILD.

Mrs. Laura Richards Reports Daughter's Abduction in St. Louis.

Mrs. Laura Richards or Kline, as she is known among vaudeville actors, claims that her little daughter Sallie has been abducted by some one anxious to make money from the child's talents. On a recent afternoon Sallie was sent out from their temporary home in St. Louis to buy bread. She has not returned. Her mother has reported the matter to the police and fears she never will see the girl again. She says that less than six months ago her little son Bertie Richards, half brother to Sallie, mysteriously disappeared and has not since been heard of. Bertie and Sallie were members of the Klub trio of juvenile performers, who have appeared in Eastern vaudeville houses during the past two years and were attractions of St. Louis summer gardens last year. Mrs. Kline says they earned \$150 a week each.

## RAID ALMOST COSTS A TOWN.

Citizens Wreck Dakota "Blind Pig," but Have to Fight Fire They Set.

Desperate but unsuccessful efforts were made to get rid of a "blind pig" at Leota, the county seat of McPherson County, S. D. The place was kept by a man of the name of Odeback. Citizens gathered in force and upset his building. A store set fire to the structure and the hardest work of the raiders was devoted to putting out the fire and saving the town from destruction. Odeback had his shanty placed right side up and then got a license from the county commissioners to conduct a saloon.

## PATIENT AND DOCTOR BOTH DIE.

Mrs. Edmund Bachus, living on the fourth floor of an Elm street apartment building in Cincinnati, was taken suddenly ill with heart trouble. Dr. G. H. Thurman was called. She died just as the doctor entered the apartments, and the doctor died immediately on entering from exhaustion, caused by climbing the three flights of stairs.

## FARMER SHOOTS A WOMAN.

Near Shawnee, Kan., Carl Fischer, a farmer, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Mary L. Wallace. She was traveling overland in a covered wagon with her family, and was accused of stealing corn.

## ARMY CAPTAIN SEEKS DEATH.

Captain W. J. D. Horne of the Ninth Cavalry, United States Army, made a sensational attempt to commit suicide in the street in San Francisco, by cutting his throat with a butcher-knife. As the knife was blunt, the wounds are not dangerous.

## POLICEMAN SHOOTS TWO.

Policeman Crenz shot and probably severely wounded Lou and Alex Nelson in Knoxville, Tenn. Crenz was returning home from the police station when, he claims, he was fired upon, and on investigation found the Nelsons, with other men, on a near-by corner.

## GIVE UP HOPE FOR WARSHIP.

Hope for the safety of the British warship Condor is all but abandoned. Naval men at Victoria, B. C., are convinced that she went to the bottom during the recent typhoon while on her way to Honolulu.

## ENDED HIS LIFE IN A SALOON.

W. H. Martin, an insurance solicitor, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while in a saloon on Jefferson street, Louisville. He was to have been married in three weeks. The cause of the suicide is not known.

## PERISH IN A BURNING MINE.

A fire broke out in the new slope No. 7, at Dow, one of the principal tributaries of the Choctaw Coal system, near Hartshorne, I. T. It is thought that fourteen men perished.

## SEVEN SEE PARENTS KILLED.

George H. Phillips, the former corn king, has been forced to the wall on the Chicago Board of Trade. Inability to cover margins on a long line of rice caused the failure.

## SHOOT'S WIFE AND HIMSELF.

J. W. Schmidt, assistant head miller at C. Burkhardt's flour mill at Burkhardt Village, Wis., shot his wife and then himself at their home. Domestic infidelity was the cause of the tragedy.

## GEORGE H. PHILLIPS FAILS.

George H. Phillips, the former corn king, has been forced to the wall on the Chicago Board of Trade. Inability to cover margins on a long line of rice caused the failure.

## ROBBERS GOT \$2,000.

The People's Bank at North End, O. T., was robbed of \$2,000. The burglars blew open the safe with dynamite. There is no clew to the identity of the robbers.

## CRASHED INTO THE REAR END OF THE PANHANDLE TRAIN.

Two robbers paid a visit to Newburg, Ohio, the other day, and not only stole a building from another man's lot, but after they had entirely removed the structure, tried to sell the lot itself to people residing in the vicinity. The store building is the property of David Walters, who used it as a marble shop during the summer. One day Walters found occasion to go to his shop, and great was his astonishment to find that his building had entirely disappeared and that there was not a chip left on the ground to mark the site of the structure. He at once instituted an inquiry among the residents of the locality, and found that two men had come there early the previous morning with a team of horses and a hay rack and had proceeded to tear the building down and load it on their wagon. The building was practically a new structure, one-story high and about 20x30 feet in dimensions, and the burglars worked hard nearly all day tearing it down and loading the timber upon their wagon.

## ROBBER STEAL A BUILDING.

Structure Busted Away, the Thieves Attempting Also to Steal Lot.

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## SHAKEN BY EXPLOSION.

Nitroglycerine Magazines Blow Up Near Marion, Ind.

Fifteen hundred quarts of nitroglycerine in two magazines owned by St. Mary's Torpedo Company and Empire Glycerine Company in a ravine two miles and one-half southeast of Marion, Ind., exploded, shaking the entire northern part of the State. Business blocks and dwelling houses shook and swayed as it rocked by an earthquake. A yawning hole in the bottom of the ravine was all that was left to tell the story. It is thought that the explosion was caused by gas let in one of the magazines which set fire to the buildings. So far as known no one was injured. Telephone inquiries indicate that houses were shaken fifty miles away.

## HEADLESS BODIES FOUND.

Elmer S. Good, Wife and Children Have Exciting Fight.

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## FOUNDS COLORADO SANITARIUM.

General William J. Palmer Gives \$250,000 for the Purpose.

Gen. William J. Palmer has given 100 acres and \$250,000 to found a sanitarium in Colorado Springs, Colo. As already planned, two buildings will cost \$200,000 and \$50,000 respectively. The first will accommodate 100 patients, who are able to pay a fair price for treatment. The class who can pay little or nothing will be accommodated in the other building to the number of fifty. Revenue from the larger building will mainly support the smaller one. The site will be east of the city to secure the purest air and freedom from dust and smoke. The Childs-Drexel Home for Printers will be a near neighbor.

## STEAL SIXTY DIAMOND RINGS.

Robbers Smash Jewelry Store Window and Shoot at Proprietor.

While Main-street in Cincinnati was crowded with people robbers smashed a show window of William Pink's jewelry store and stole a tray containing sixty diamond rings, valued at \$2,500. Mr. Pink pursued the robbers, but was delayed by being forced to break open the door, which the robbers had fastened on the outside with a rope. The robbers escaped after firing several shots at Mr. Pink.

## BOX FUGITIVE ARRESTED.

Military Prisoner Who Escaped from Steamer Is Caught.

Frank Holt, the military prisoner who escaped from Alcatraz Island by concealing himself in a box which was taken on the steamer McDowell, is in custody again. He got out of the box on the vessel, saluted the officer of the deck when he landed, obtained \$2 from a stranger to whom he told his story, rented a room and was arrested the next time he ventured out.

## TRAIN HELD UP BY ROBBERS.

A south-bound Kansas City Southern passenger train was held up half a mile north of Spiro, Ok., by seven masked men. The express and mail car were entered. The local safe in the express car was opened, but nothing secured from it. The robbers tried to open the through safe, but failed. Then they riddled the mail car.

## GRASHER IN NEW TERRITORY.

One of the most important developments at Beaumont, Texas, is the discovery of a gusher which is not of Spindale Top Height. It is a hundred feet from the hill 199 feet from the nearest well and in a territory where two or three gassers have failed, so far, to develop into oil spouts.

## POOLROOM IS TERRIFIED.

Two young men of slight build, with handkerchiefs tied across their lower faces, entered Harry B. Frank W. Eaton and Leonidas Merritt. The decision affirmed the opinion of the Supreme Court of Minnesota and is a complete victory over the Midway company and the United States Steel Corporation. By the decision title is given to 320 acres of land on the Vermillion iron range, Minnesota, and is so valuable that the United States Steel Corporation, it is said, is ready to pay \$8,000,000 to the victor in the long struggle for ownership.

## MILITARY PRISONER WHO ESCAPED FROM STEAMER IS CAUGHT.

At the opening of Parliament by King Edward he blew up the Panhandle train at Cincinnati, at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crossing at Western Avenue and 49th street, Chicago, and though a score of men and women were severely shaken by the impact, only two men, attachés of the train, were severely hurt.

## SHIRT FACTORY IS DESTROYED.

The four-story building at 1008 St. Charles street, St. Louis, occupied by the Premium Shirt Manufacturing Company, was burned and the contents destroyed, causing an estimated loss of \$250,000.

## ROBBERS GOT \$

## LATE WINTER STYLES

### SEASONABLE FINEY FOR EVENING WEAR.

**Thin Silk Fabrics for Spring and Summer Are Crowding the Shop Windows—Tun Shadou to Be Especially Stylish—New Wash Silks.**

New York correspondence:

UMMER fabrics of gauzy texture and a new crop of summer silks are a rather bewildering array in the shops. Silk mousselines, batistes, muslins, Persian lawns, organza, satin, foulard and Swiss are on the counters and the temptation to buy would be irresistible were it not so difficult to make choice. The goods are expensive, as they usually are early in the season, but women who can afford to buy now deem this the time to get choice patterns, so are purchasing freely. In all these weaves, patterns are attractive and very tasteful. Neither designs nor shades are so pronounced as last season. If the display of tan shades in all the new fabrics has any significance, they are to be especially stylish. A large va-

riety of tan and biscuit shades are found among foulards, and they are but little noticed among batistes and Swiss muslins. A novelty in linen batiste is embroidered by machine in silk of different colors. Pretty batistes are to be had with Persian stripes in silk, plain satin stripes in different colors and polka dots. These are in linen color, but there are other batistes in dainty tints of blue, pink and heliotrope. "Swiss" muslins in blue embroidered in white are charming. Figured and striped muslins are new, and embroidered ones are highly wrought, as is suggested by the bodice of the initial picture, which was sketched in white silk floss embroidery appearing on yoke and sleeves.

There are pretty new wash silks, too, with tiny cords and dots. Among the more elegant silks is a Duchesse satin, inset at wide intervals with medallions of lace. Pongee in linen and white is a softer weave than formerly. It comes in self dots, stripes or the plain fabric, and will make cool and dainty suit or shirt waist.

Styles in evening gowns are at a standstill, as it were, enough there being no great variety of styles that will last out the cold weather.

Laces and diaphanous fabrics have been important factors in them all winter, so the next change, which will be summer aliveness, will not be so nearly a right-about as sometimes is. Three handsome gowns are sketched here as representatives of styles that will last out the cold weather.

On the left is a white muslin with Irish point and Hudson Bay sable. Next is a pale blue crepe de chine trimmed with tinted cluny lace and "dashed" with black velvet in knots and belt. The last gown was white satin finished lavishly with bussel lace and with modalities of cream lace and black velvet.

Belts are worn in every imaginable form—that is, as to the sorts and kinds

of materials much worn just now. A soft, satiny taffeta is also thus used and makes up charmingly. Pretty is it trimmings with heavy lace or applique work of some kind.

#### Fashion Notes.

Lattice work is used frequently on the new blouses.

Scarlet and white make a popular combination for children's frocks.

Persian ornaments appliqued upon chiffon make attractive dresses and bows.

Mourning millinery appears to be unusually elaborate and dressy this season.

Black and white striped velvet is used with good effect on gowns of pale blue cloth.

Black and white continues to be a favorite combination for afternoon and evening gowns.

Shoulder straps made of ribbons, feathers, flowers or embroidery are a special feature on evening gowns.

The large picturesque hat, raised off the head at the front and side by loops of ribbon, is a popular mode.

The glittering metallic shades that appear in some of the new hats, neck pieces and tons of rare plumes, show a rich mingling of both the deep blue and dark green tints now so fashionable.

Embroideries of every kind are being used to brighten last year's darker toilets. And those who appreciate beautiful things shouldtry and utilize all they have in their possession, for now is the hour.

A well-dressed woman buttons on her gloves with the rest of her toilet. It is said that the French woman puts on her gloves in her dressing room, the American in the lobby and the English woman in the street.

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Shoulder straps made of ribbons, feathers,

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

French army officers are still insisting that France can at any time invade both England and the United States with disastrous results, but, with their usual penchant for bungling, they place the disastrous results on the wrong side.

There will be three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon in 1902. The only one visible in the United States is the total eclipse of the moon October 16-17. Easter will fall on March 30, a week earlier than last year. Washington's birthday falls on Saturday, Memorial day on Friday, Independence day on Friday, and Christmas on Thursday.

One of the American industries brought into existence by a protective tariff is that of pottery manufacture. American pottery has taken its place with the best in use. The great potteries in Trenton, N. J., have increased their business over that of 1900 by \$1,000,000. This increase shows the extent of the industry and its rapid progress. The protective tariff has rendered the United States practically independent of the rest of the world.

During the year just ended 235 convicts were received at the state prison and 240 were released. Of those received 227 came on sentence, five were returned from parole, one from escape and two from the Ionia asylum. Of those released 167 were discharged at expiration of sentence, 23 were pardoned, 33 paroled, six died, nine were transferred to Ionia asylum, four transferred to Detroit house of correction and one escaped. There now is 736 convicts in the prison.

The sugar beet representatives have received unexpectedly strong reinforcements from the tobacco growers of New England, and especially of Connecticut. The tobacco growers of the old Nutmeg state have held a meeting and sent messages and resolutions to their congressmen on the subject of reduced duties on Cuban tobacco. Heretofore these Connecticut tobacco growers have assumed to have no special interest in Cuban tobacco. They grow Sumatra leaf and this hasn't been produced in Cuba. Authentic information has reached them that Americans have purchased a plantation in Cuba and engaged in the growing of Sumatra leaf tobacco.

The advocates of free sugar must show that with the almost certain annexation of Cuba in the near future, and with that coming condition of untaxed raw sugar, it is better now to get trade concessions with other nations while we can. They must also show that the removal of all protection from the domestic sugar growing industry is so inevitable that the benefits to be obtained from reciprocity treaties with sugar raising countries outweigh the losses that would be caused to the American industry. They must further show why it is well for the sake of free raw sugar to abandon nearly every other form of tax reduction. They have finally to show why we should not have free refined sugar if we are to have free raw sugar.

The February Century is to contain two articles, with illustrations, on the new scheme for beautifying the City of Washington, and another important feature of the same issue is "A Visit to Mount Vernon a Century Ago," containing conversations with General Washington as recorded in the diary of a Polish poet attached to this country to the suite of Kosciuszko. In one of their talks the matter of new buildings for the government departments in the "Federal City" was brought up—the expense of the buildings was estimated at \$80,000, and it was suggested that it would be difficult to get enough houses to lodge all the members. "Very well," the General said, jokingly, "they have only to camp out; the representatives will be placed in the first row, the Senate in the second, the President with his suite in the middle." The present topographical arrangement of the City of Washington was designed under President Washington's supervision, and the new plans contemplate an enriching of this arrangement, the chief improvement being a superb avenue from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, the latter forming an axis from which other avenues and vistas will open.

## Where do You Trade?

The following paragraphs taken from an exchange are worthy of consideration by many people in Grayling, we believe, as well as in other cities and towns:

Who sympathized with you, when your girl was sick? Was it a home merchant or was it Sears & Roebuck?

Who carried your account last winter; when you were out of a job and had no money? Was it Montgomery Ward & Co., or was it your home merchant?

When you want to raise money for the church or some needy person in town, do you write to the Fair store in Chicago, or do you go to your home merchant?

How much does Siegel, Cooper & Co give toward keeping up the sidewalks of the town, or paying the minister's salary?

When your loved one was buried, was it your home merchant who dropped the tear of sympathy and uttered the cheering word, or was it the Cash Buyer's Union?

Then again, while it is true that people should trade with the home merchants instead of sending away for goods that they imagine can be bought cheaper at a distance, these home merchants under a similar division frequently sent out of town for their printing, and then complain because mail orders for their line of goods are sent out.

People should trade with home merchants and help boom their town, and home merchants should do likewise—it is a reciprocity brought home.

A year ago those who were crying out against the combination of plants under one company as trusts demanded that the tariff be reduced or abolished on goods manufactured by such combinations. Doubtless they have discovered the absurdity of their demand, since they have ceased to make it. It may have occurred to them that, as all manufacturing establishments exist under corporation laws, it would be difficult to draw the line between those which should be regarded as trusts and whose products should be placed on the free list; and those which were not trusts and should continue to enjoy the benefit of the protection afforded by the tariff. Now their purpose, so far as it is expressed, is to apply the free list to such corporations as sell their goods lower in Europe than they do at home. The Standard Oil Company, to crush out foreign competitors, has sold its products in Europe cheaper than at home. This method of disposing of a surplus has been practiced by British manufacturers for years. It was openly declared by British iron makers that before the Walker revenue tariff of 1845 they sold iron at a loss in the United States to prevent the growth of the industry here. Thus Free-Traders sold their goods below cost for a season to sustain their monopoly of the world's iron industry. The United States Steel Corporation sells steel billets in Liverpool lower than in New York from time to time to get rid of a surplus incident to the continuous running of their mills and the full employment of their tens of thousands of men. The same is true of many other manufacturers. It is probable that other merchandise is sold lower in Europe than at home simply to prevent a glut at home.

It is often remarked that those who declare that the American tariff is the mother of trusts ignore the fact that Great Britain was filled with real trusts before one was thought of in this country. For years actual trusts have controlled the British market for goods which were admitted free of duty. In this case Free-Trade may be charged with being the mother of trusts.—Indianapolis "Journal."

Experience, the best teacher, has proven conclusively, that it is the Protective policy, not the Free-Trade policy, which develops foreign trade and gives to American manufacturers a dominant position in foreign markets. Inasmuch as the fact itself has been established, as it has been under the Dingley law, with our exports rolling up to some \$1,500,000 annually, as was the case last year, the reasons for the fact are not of paramount importance. Nevertheless they are quite well worth considering and being brought to public attention, especially in reply to possible Free-Trade explanations of "world wide cycles of prosperity" and the like, or to their contention that our export trade "might have been" greater if we had had Free-Trade instead of Protection.

The fundamental reason is that our protective policy, by maintaining the high American standard of living, has produced a class of workmen more intelligent than those to be found anywhere else in the world and capable of turning out more work in a given space of time, and that, by giving protection to newly established American industries

## A Great Reduction Sale!

We have concluded to add another line of goods to our well established business, and therefore we are compelled to reduce our stock to make room for our new department. The prices below and a call at our store to examine our stock will convince you of what we say as being a fact.

Dry Goods.		Ladies' \$1.25 fur trimmed felt Slippers, for 1.00
6c and 7c Sheetings for	.05	yd.
8c Sheetings for	.06	yd.
Fine Blaced Cottons,	.07	yd.
All 6c and 1c Prints,	.05	yd.
All our Ginghams,	.05	yd.
10c and 12c Percales,	.08	yd.
German Blue Prints, regular price 10c, for .08	yd.	
5c and 6c Outing Flannel, White and Colored,	.04	yd.
8c Outing Flannel, White and Colored, for .06	yd.	
All our 10c Outing Flannel, for .07	yd.	
4c Crash Toweling, for .05	yd.	
5c do do do .03	yd.	
Ladies' \$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, for .98		
Ladies' \$1.00 fleece lined Wrappers, for .75		
Ladies' heavy fleeced 25c Underwear, for .19		
Ladies' ex heavy fleeced 50c Underwear for .37		
Ladies' natural mixed 50c Underwear, for .37		
Children's fleece lined Underwear for .07	up.	
Boys' 25c fleece lined Underwear, for .21		
8c Cotton Bats for .05		
12c Cotton Bats, for .10		
Shoes.		Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.
Men's rubber lined Felt Shoes	\$1.62	
Men's rubber sole and heel \$2.50	Felt Shoes for 2.10	
Ladies' blue fleece lined \$1.75 shoe for .12		
Ladies' \$2.00 fleece lined Kan-garoo shoes for .15		
Ladies' \$2.25 fleece lined Shoes 1.75		
Ladies' high top felt \$2.00 Shoe for .19		
Ladies' \$1.00 fur trimmed felt Slippers for .75		
As all our goods are marked in plain figures, we will give 25 percent off on all Men's, Youth's, Boys and Children's Clothing, Overcoats and Reefs.		
Gray mixed 25c Underwear for 19c, or 35c a suit.		
Genuine silk fleeced Underwear, regular price \$2.50, suit for \$1.75.		
All wool Camel's Hair, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.75.		
Fine all wool ribbed, for \$1.75 a suit.		
Men's Mackinaws, Duck Coats, Gloves and Mitts at cost.		
We have a fine selected stock of Men's Pants, prices for all wool from \$1.00 to \$3.50.		
Boys' 75c all wool Knee Pants for 50c.		
Boys' 50c all wool Knee Pants, 25c.		
Boys' \$1.25 all wool Knee Pants for 89c.		
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Slippers go at cost.		

Our special line of Ladies' and Children's Caps and Jackets go at cost.

This sale is a strictly Cash Sale! All wishing credit must pay full price.

## H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

against the old and firmly established industries of other countries, it has encouraged inventions, and has enabled manufacturers to make experiments and to introduce new methods, so that the cost of production have been tremendously lowered. But there is another and a very important reason for the wonderful growth of our export trade under our policy of protection. It can not be put better than it has been put by Mr. Lincoln Goodfrey, president of the Eddystone Manufacturing Co., a concern engaged in the manufacture of printed cottons. Mr. Godfrey said in speaking of his foreign trade: "The returns of the home market permits us to turn out a very large product, which naturally cheapens the cost, and in cheapening the cost we put ourselves in better shape to compete in foreign markets." There is nothing accidental or even surprising, therefore, in the fact that the protecting tariff policy extends our foreign trade, while at the same time it protects domestic commerce.

It is the logical result of an underlying cause.—American Economist.

### It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve as the best in the world, extends around the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Bruises, Blisters, Sores, Scalds, Ulcers, Fevers, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eructions. Only Infallible Pile Cure. Gets a box at Fournier's drug store.

### Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them.

If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Blosches German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

MORE HEAT,  
LESS FUEL.  
Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat in the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has nickel trimmings. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 27th day of December, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and One.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH PATTERSON, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mabel C. Patterson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that the Court appoint a time and place for proving said Will, and that due notice be given to all persons as the Court shall direct, and that said Will may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Mabel C. Patterson, your petitioner, the Executor named in said Will, or to some other suitable person, and that such further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next kin of said Jos. Patterson, and all other persons interested in said estate, to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitionor should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,  
Judge of Probate.

## GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

## Dry Goods,

AND

## Furnishing Goods

Shoes,

## FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware,

## Tinware, Glassware,

Crockery,

## Hay, Grain, Feed

AND

## Building Material.

## Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

## Salling, Hanson & Company,

DEALERS IN

Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

## Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

**HORSE SHOEING**

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

## Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY-E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.

Prices right for work or stock.

marry-1 DAVID FLAGG.

## MARLIN

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and jacketed bullets in large caliber rifles.

grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always depend on for success.

Special Smokeless Steel barrels.

For up-to-date information see our catalog.

Mailed for 25 cents.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1902.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-  
LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.  
Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kraus Bros.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars, at  
Jenson's next to Opera House.

Don't pass by the going out business  
sale at Blumenthal & Baumgart.

HOUSE TO RENT—Enquire of Wm.  
McCullough. C. W. WEST.

Call at the Big Sale of Blumenthal  
and Baumgart.

Special bargains in the Shoe De-  
partment, of Kramer Bros'.

Queen Quality Shoes on sale by  
Blumenthal & Baumgart.

For Sale—First class mixed clover  
and Timothy hay. R. Hanna, Well-  
ington, Mich.

One dollar will buy as much goods  
at B & B's, as \$1.25 or \$1.50 else-  
where.

Chas. Butler left Sunday night for  
Toledo, to consult his physician. He  
expects to return in about a week.

If you want the best Sewing Ma-  
chine buy the Slager. Sold on easy  
payments by A. Kraus.

J. B. Kiely, of Roscommon, was in  
town the last of the week. He is  
looking after timber land.

Gep. L. Alexander was in attend-  
ance at the Circuit Court in Roscom-  
mon, last week.

If you are in want of a Cook  
or a Heating Stove, call on A.  
Kraus. He keeps the best.

Mrs. Thomas Judge started with  
her four children for their new home  
in Idaho, last Saturday.

Last Sunday was an ideal winter  
day, and everything on runners was  
pressed into service for its enjoy-  
ment, and the perfect sleighing.

M. A. Bates and Geo. Comer went  
to Detroit, Tuesday, representing  
Grayling at the meeting of the Grand  
Chapter R. A. M.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the  
Catholic Church will give a supper  
at the home of Mrs. Geo. O'Brien,  
Thursday, January 30th. Price, 10c.

Miss Gertie Hartman, of South  
Branch, has been severely indisposed  
for some time, and her father went  
with her to Detroit, last Saturday,  
for treatment.

Constipation neglected or badly  
treated, leads to total disability or  
death. Rocky Mountain Tea abso-  
lutely cures Constipation in all its  
forms. 35c. Ask your druggist.

W. F. Brink led his bay team out  
to water, and they left him sprawl-  
ing on the ground, while they ran  
through three wire fences, and es-  
caping with but a slight scratch.

Our literary and dramatic young  
folks presented "Iphigenia" to a good  
audience at West Branch, last Thurs-  
day evening, and are well pleased  
with their visit.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is  
never sold in bulk by peddlers or less  
than 35 cents. Don't be fooled, get  
the tea made famous by the Madison  
Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon,  
was appointed by the Court to defend  
Joe Williams and Orra Ackerman in  
their trial. They had no cause for  
complaint.

Among the Attorneys in town dur-  
ing the week, was Christopher H.  
Wilson of Detroit, who makes a  
specialty of commercial law, although  
engaged somewhat in general prac-  
tice.

Red is a danger signal on the rail-  
road, on a fellow's nose and on a woman's  
face. Men and women use  
Rocky Mountain Tea and get genu-  
ine rosy cheeks. 35 cents. Ask your  
druggist.

A. Pray, of West Branch, got his  
foot caught in some way on the rail-  
road, Tuesday morning and lost a  
toe, besides having his foot badly  
jammed.

C. E. Strunk, who years ago was  
foreman of the AVA-  
LANCHE office, and who will be well remembered by  
many of our citizens, died at the  
Soldier's Home in Grand Rapids,  
January 12th.

The Grayling Electric Light and  
Power Co. have their dam practically  
rebuilt, and it is hoped that it will  
be a success this time, so that the  
current will be turned on in a few  
days. The power house is completed  
and the machinery all in place, and  
is a model of convenience and neat-  
ness. The managers have exhibited  
good grit in continuing the work  
despite the weather.

Reduction Sat.—  
All trimmed hats at 15c off, at  
Mrs. Woodward's Millinery Store.

I am going west as soon as my  
house is sold, a new nine room house  
with good cellar, good barn and hen-  
house, and ten acres of land. It is  
going cheap, and is one of the most  
desirable locations in the village.

A. E. NEWMAN.

Joseph Baumgart and family left  
last week for El Paso, Texas, where  
it was decided that he should try to  
regain his health. During the two  
years he has been in business here,  
he has built up a desirable trade and  
won many friends who will regret  
his leaving, and all will look for his  
return, fully recovered.

The reappointment of M. A. Bates  
as postmaster at this place will be  
a source of gratification to his friends  
though there has been no doubt that  
it would be done. He has been as  
efficient as could be desired, and ever  
courteous and obliging. We con-  
gratulate Mr. Bates as well as the  
patrons of the office.

A Saginaw dispatch says that W.  
J. Huskauer, formerly editor of the  
Detroit Journal, and Chase S. Os-  
borne, state railroad commissioner,  
have purchased the Saginaw Courier  
Herald, the oldest paper in Saginaw.  
The consideration is about \$50,000.  
Both gentlemen are thorough news-  
paper men, and we wish them unlimited  
success.

Last Friday evening about twenty  
of the many friends of Mr. and Mrs.  
Geo. Langvin, gave them a surprise  
by calling on them to tender their  
congratulations to the happy couple,  
who were as much surprised as their  
friends were on learning of their  
marriage. We join with their other  
friends in congratulations, even if it  
is a little late.

Mr. Frank Taylor, of Omer, has  
lately sold the Progeness, the only  
republican paper in Arenac county,  
which he has made a success for the  
past six years. He was in Grayling  
last Saturday, and looked over the  
AVALANCHE plant, as he is looking  
for a new location. He is a first  
class newspaper man and a thorough  
printer, who will do good work  
wherever he may go.

A young lady asked an editor this  
extraordinary question: "Do you  
think it is right for a girl to sit on a  
young man's lap, even if she is en-  
gaged?" Whereupon the editor told  
this extraordinary lie: "We have no  
experience in the matter referred to,  
but if it were our girl and our lap,  
yes; if it was another fellow's girl and  
our lap, yes; but if it was our girl  
and another fellow's lap—never—  
never!! never!!"

The Supervisors of Oscoda County  
last week gave several parties a  
large rebate on county and township  
taxes, which were long delinquent,  
and adopted a resolution to rebate  
50 per cent of all county and town  
taxes in the list on payment of the  
balance. The Loud Lumber Co. sent  
\$6,000 to the Auditor General for  
payment of back taxes on their lands  
in the county, of which a large  
amount will go back to them under  
this resolution. The progress of this  
section of the state is making land-  
owners look after their lands.

Land Commissioner Wilsey was in  
town last week, looking after the  
record of delinquent tax lands which  
have been examined in this county.

It is the policy of the Commissioner  
and the Auditor General to deed all  
these lands to the state and divide  
them into three classes. One for  
homestead entry, one for sale, and  
the other to be entirely withdrawn

from the market. Mr. Wilsey does  
not think any farther large tract  
will be turned over to the Forestry  
Commission, as it will require farther  
legislation to do so. We know that  
some of the extreme forestry cranks  
are demanding it, and it will be  
well for the people of this section of  
the state to keep their eyes open.

Court Clerk, J. J. Collier, was go-  
ing home with his wife late Monday  
evening, when a Hobo proposed to do  
him up. Collier sent for the night  
watch, but before he was found,

Hobo assaulted him with a club, and  
in return received a half dozen scalp-

wounds and lost a good quantity of  
blood, but then it took four good  
men to put the wrists on him. He  
was arraigned before Just. McElroy,

Tuesday, who after hearing the evi-  
dence, thought ninety days in the  
House of Correction about right.

The clerk did not get a scratch.

**Brain-Food Nonsense.**

Another ridiculous food fad has  
been brandished by the most competent  
authorities. They have dispelled the  
fable notion that one kind of food is  
needed for brain, another for bones  
and still another for muscles. A  
correct diet will not only nourish a  
particular part of the body, but will  
sustain every other part. Yet, how-  
ever good your food may be, its nutri-  
tional value is destroyed by indigestion or  
dyspepsia. You must prepare for  
their appearance or prevent their  
coming by taking regular doses of  
Green's August Flower, the favorite  
medicine of the healthy millions. A  
few doses aid digestion, stimulates  
the liver to healthy action, purifies  
the blood and makes you feel buoyant  
and vigorous. You can get Dr.  
Green's reliable remedies at Four-  
nier's Drug Store. Get Green's Spec-  
ial Almanac.

### CIRCUIT COURT.

On Monday Judge Sharpe ascended  
the bench in the new Court House  
for the first time, and the Circuit  
Court for the county of Crawford, was  
formally opened by Sheriff Owen.  
Court stenographer, Claude Austin,  
sat at his desk looking unusually  
happy with his new surroundings.  
The calendar was called and the fol-  
lowing jury drawn for the trial of Or-  
ra Billman, charged with malicious  
injury to animals: Messrs. John A.  
Love, H. S. Buck, N. P. Olson, Chas.  
Jerome, Conrad Weenes, S. Sieker,  
Lars Nelson, John Edmonds, Amos  
Buck, L. B. Merrill, Edgar Wilkin-  
son and Caspar Streitmatter, who af-  
ter hearing the evidence from the  
Court, and the arguments of counse-  
lors, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The case of Joe Williams, charged  
with assault, was taken up, and at  
the close of the evidence for the pro-  
secution, was taken from the jury by  
the Court, and a verdict of not guilty  
ordered by the Court, on technical  
grounds involving a question of law.

The case of Orra Ackerman, was  
continued to the May term by request  
of the defendant. Hon. H. H. Wood-  
ruff, of Roscommon, was appointed  
by the Court, to defend the cases of  
Williams and Ackerman. The case  
of Billman was defended by Mr. Ferguson,  
of Cheboygan, who is now

staying at Roscommon.

The attention of the Court was  
called by the Pros. Atty., to the re-  
cent death of a member of the local  
bar, Mr. Joseph Patterson, ex-pro-  
secuting attorney, with a motion fe-  
eling and ably supported by Mr.  
Woodruff, that the Court appoint a  
committee to draft suitable resolutions  
to be spread on the Record of the  
Court, which was done, and the  
following were presented:

WHEREAS, the Angel of Death has  
again invaded our ranks, and borne  
to his eternal rest our brother, Jo-  
seph Patterson, and

WHEREAS, we shall always remem-  
ber him, firm and intense in his con-  
victions; earnest and unfaltering in  
his ideas of right and wrong; tenacious  
of the rights of his friends, and  
forcefully active in protecting such  
rights; a man with lofty ideals and  
with a high conception of the duties  
and responsibilities of his office as  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; a  
man of strict honor and integrity in  
his private as well as official life.  
Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Court and  
Bar, while submissively bowing to  
the decree of Almighty God, regret  
the loss of our brother, cut off in the  
prime of his life and usefulness; sym-  
pathize with his clients in their depri-  
vation of his useful services; mourn  
with his widow and family in their  
loss of his loving care and compa-  
nionship, and deeply regret the loss of  
his aid and counsel in the adminis-  
tration of justice in our courts.

Let these resolutions be spread at  
length upon the Records of this  
Court, published in the press of this  
county, and an engrossed certified  
copy thereof be delivered by the clerk  
of this Court, to the widow of our  
deceased brother.

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# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## Aim of Labor Organizations.

The underlying philosophy of labor organizations is to give men and women time to think, time to act, time to cultivate a better feeling, time to extend their wants and necessities. We want to give men time whereby he may cultivate a fraternal feeling with his fellows, that he may cause a demand for articles that contribute to his comfort and sustenance. In a word, to make the workers—the producers of the wealth of the world—great consumers.

To permanently improve the condition of the people, to improve their habits and customs must be our aim. There are two classes who indulge in debauchery and ruin—those who do not know what to do with their time because they have too much money, and those who have too much time because they have no work to do and cannot obtain any.

The man who works twelve hours a day finds life comfortable. He sleeps to work, lives to work and knows nothing else—but work. He who works too many hours a day has no regard for his personal appearance. He meets and associates with nobody when he goes to work who is better conditioned than he is. He cares for nothing but work. On the other hand, the man who works a reasonable number of hours is the very opposite in his personal habits. He has some spare time, and what does he do with it? He goes into his parlor. If that parlor has a carpet, he feels that it should have one. As his children grow up about him, they may learn a little music. He must have pictures and other things that contribute to his comfort. By degree, his habits and customs improve, and, therefore, to that extent, he is a better citizen and he helps all the more to strengthen the republic. This is a high aim. It is the true aim of labor in America and every country of the world.

For too many years, for too many centuries, have the working people been looked upon as wealth-producing machines, to be used to the utmost extent; to be pushed, to be lashed, to be cast down, to be girdled by cast-iron tyranny so long as they produce wealth for the few. Too much thought has been devoted to what men and women can produce, and too little to giving them an opportunity to live.

Samuel Gompers,  
President American Federation of Labor.

## The Selfishness of Churches.

It is admitted that each individual has a conception of the religion of Christ differing from that of all others; but the fundamental principles, love for all mankind, and its concomitants of charity toward the needy and wayward, and help for the weak and dependent seem to be the generally accepted idea or the teachings of Christ. As to the practice of these teachings, for which it may be supposed, that church organization was instituted, a few inquiries may not be unwise.

Is there either love or charity in an organization which endeavors to have its members consider the organization as the principal feature, and is not this the universal practice of all denominations of the Christian religion? Are not the questions raised in the business and other meetings questions in which the denominations are the central figure?

Is there a light in the life or teachings of Christ which lead to this condition? Did he say, "You Presbyterians must advance Presbyterianism?" "You Baptists must add to your roll of membership?" or "You Episcopalians must add to your wealth?" or "You Catholics shall hold yourselves aloof from all others?"

How much time and direction was given by Christ to organizing and how much by the modern church organization as compared to the work of love in healing the sick, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and helping the weak?

Is it Christ's teaching that the entire effort of the congregation shall be put into the erection of a temple of worship, in which it is themselves who are the beneficiaries of almost all the effort?

Is the rivalry between the different denominations to have the most splendid building, the finest and most costly furnishings, the best music, and the most brilliant orator for the pulpit of the teaching of Christ?

Is it religion or is selfishness which prompts the congregation to spend thousands of dollars for building and furnishing costly edifices and let the widow starve in the adjoining block?

Is it a tribute to Christ that one denomination has the highest salaried minister in the world, and yet it is in that fact, and not in the amount of Christian fellowship exhibited, in which that congregation prides itself, and for which their strongest efforts have been given.

Does the educated mind become so that it cannot comprehend what is made plain to the most unlearned, but must have the simple truths enlarged upon, elaborated, and presented in the language of the most profound scholars?

Evidently there is a lack of congeniality between the plain and simple teachings of Christ and the modern churches, for the conditions, as above interrogated, are certainly the most noticeable of the features of the churches, which are, in effect if not in intent, but societies of man's own instituting.

Frank Planter.

## What Is an Educational Fad?

A school fad is a part or a line of school work with which one is not in full accord or sympathy, through ignorance or faulty, through lack of knowledge of its purpose or on account of an honest difference of opinion. It is a school room innovation in the experimental stage. Fads vary in degree, in the elements of time, and locality. They are different things in different times at different places. They have their exits and their entrances. They alone prove their value or their worthlessness, and that which is righteously dubbed a fad will fade as a flash of the hour. Fads are of two kinds, ephemeral and eternal. The mortal man, he believes, on reflection, cannot always classify. A fad today may be a fad tomorrow, a fable the next day, and, in the hands of some unbalanced enthusiasts, a fool thing thereafter.

We do not now consider geography a fad, but the counters of Isabella of Spain said that subject was a fad with one Christopher Columbus. A half century ago the Spencerian system of penmanship was hailed as a fad; it was opposed because it was said to destroy individuality. This would be an excellent rule, for the



engagement period should prepare for marriage, and the conduct of people towards each other in the former should not greatly differ from what it is in the latter. Why should love-making end with courtship, and of what use are conquests if they are not gained?

Rev. E. J. HARDY,  
Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married."

**False Economy Is a Destroyer.**

What should you think of an engineer who would try to economize on lubricating oil, at the expense of his machinery or engine? We should say that he is very foolish, but many of us do much more foolish things; for, while we do not economize on that which would injure inanimate machinery, we economize in cheerfulness, in recreation, in play, in healthful amusements, which would lubricate life's mechanism and make it last longer.

How many of us allow the delicate machinery of our bodies—so wonderfully made, to run without lubrication until it is worn rasped and ground away by friction that the whole being jars and shivers as it were, when it should run noiselessly and unconsciously!

We economize in our friendships, by neglecting them; we economize in our social life until we are obliged to pause in our lifework, because the axle, so to speak, have become dry, and we have to stop life's train every little while because of the hot-boxes, whereas, if we would only lubricate our bearings by taking a few minutes here and there to see the ludicrous side of life, or have a little chat with a friend, we might avoid much physical misery and many things detrimental to health.

How unfortunate it is that the poor, the people who should pay the least for things, pay the highest prices for nearly everything—prices even people in better circumstances cannot afford!

They buy shoes which come to pieces almost the first time they put them on, and purchase clothing which rips, and has to be constantly sewed and resewed, and which never looks neat. They buy their coal by the bucketful, even when they could better afford to buy it by the ton, thus paying two or three times what it is worth. They buy cheap groceries, which is the worst kind of economy; adulterated spices, because they are cheaper; poor soaps, poor everything—and this is the worst kind of economy.

The poor would be shocked if they were told that they are more extravagant than the people who are well-to-do. It is not always because they cannot afford to buy in quantities, but they do not think. These people rarely calculate or use paper and pencil to figure out the cost. If poor people would learn how to use their brains, and learn to figure more how to buy, with even their small means, to the best possible advantage, and how to use the best economy—not for the day merely, but in the long run—they would greatly improve their condition.—Orison Swett Marden in Success.

## Movement for Good Roads.

The movement for good roads will be one of the greatest of this century. Good common roads are bound to come. They carry 90 per cent of the commerce that comes from the farm before it can reach a railroad train or boat. It is this item that assures us good roads in the near future and accounts for our need of them. Their construction will mean not alone a benefit to the farmer, but to commerce in general.

In our own country State aid is going to be placed forcibly before the people.

The National Good Roads Association will lead in this, and undertake to educate the people of the cities that they will willingly assist in the construction of roads in the agricultural communities. The roads belong to everybody, and everybody should be interested in them.

New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States have already adopted wise legislation for their improvement, and I believe that within a very short time other States will follow the examples set by these leaders.

W. H. MOORE,  
President National Good Roads Association.

## CONQUERED THE BAKER.

Elephant brought his in-Nature Friend to Time.

Among the many odd presents received by Queen Victoria was an elephant, which, when a mere baby, was sent to her by an Indian prince. He traveled as a deck passenger on one of the Indian mail steamers from Bombay, and as he had attained but the height of a well-grown calf and was always docile and tractable, he was permitted to have the run of the decks for an hour or two every morning.

By the sailors he was called the "boss's mate," owing to the penchant he had for carefully picking up every loose coil of rope that he could find and then throwing it over the side, being, as Jack said, "as bad as a navid hellion for keeping the decks tidy."

Among other acquaintances that he formed, was that of the ship's baker, whose galley he soon discovered to be the place of origin of all the sweet dainties with which he was fed. Here he took to making a regular morning call, and was generally regaled with a tart piece of cake.

But one morning, when he called and extended his trunk, as usual, the cook happened to be ill humor, and instead of a cake the elephant received a tap on the trunk from the rolling pin.

The blow was not severe, but the bos'n turned tail and went trumpeting up the deck, where he took a position that enabled him to watch for his assailant.

Before long he saw the baker leave his "shop," and having apparently made up his mind what to do, the bos'n promptly marched down, and with a few vigorous sweeps of his trunk cleared every shelf in the bakery.

Loaves, tarts, cakes, patty-pans and such like lay in a confused heap on the deck. This achieved, he bolted like a mischievous schoolboy, and was locked up disgruntled; but when the circumstances became known the popular verdict was in his favor, and he was allowed his liberty as before.

Ros'n was no sooner set free again than he marched down to the baker's, and from that day he never failed to exact his tribute. It was regularly paid, and he and the baker became the best of friends.—Youth's Companion.

Too many people do what they should do and then expect credit for it.

## TARIFF IN THE SOUTH

### SIGNS OF AN ECONOMIC WAKING PLAINLY VISIBLE.

**Democratic Newspapers Are Beginning to Consider the Principle of Protection as Applied to Southern Industry and Agriculture.**

A number of newspapers published in Southern cities are engaged in a discussion which is certain to be productive of good results. It is a healthful sign when Democratic newspapers in that part of the country fall to discussing tariff matters as related to the interests and welfare of their own people. That is what is now going on. It should be kept up. Southern people are, as a rule, averse to taking their political cues from Republican newspapers, but they are willing to receive argument when advanced by journals of their own political faith. In this way they are likely to absorb some new ideas on the tariff question—ideas new to them, but very old and very strongly in favor in other parts of the country.

A considerable portion of the Democratic press of the South seems to have awakened to the fact that the Republican doctrine of protection to domestic labor and industry is worth while considering, in spite of the fact that it is Republican doctrine. These newspapers have begun to suspect that the protective tariff is not a sectional affair, not, as Calhoun used to preach, after he turned free-trader, a device for the enrichment of the North at the expense of the South, but—a policy which builds up and benefits all parts of the country.

This is the principle contemplated by the statesmen who have favored reciprocity. The benefits are not to be overlooked. If the United States yields something in the way of trade advantages the reciprocating nations must be equally obliging. Reciprocity will not be used to destroy what protection has built up. When we have reciprocity it must be with protection. That is sound Americanism and the true Republican policy.—Troy Times.

Protection and prosperity.—American Economist.

**Protection with Reciprocity.**

There is ample room for reciprocity alongside of protection, but the latter cannot and must not be supplanted. The American producer needs markets for his surplus products, but he is not ready to surrender the matchless home field in order to get them. Nor need he. The United States, with its industries developed under the fostering care of protection, has so much to sell and is in a position to buy in such large quantities that it can command favorable terms without sacrificing domestic interests. It was Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, who once lamented the fact that free trade had left England economically defenseless. He said in substance that his country could exact nothing from other nations in return for trade concessions, because it had already given up everything, and there was no opportunity for a quid pro quo.

The United States, on the other hand, is economically impregnable. Protection has aided it in perfecting a wonderful industrial system, and it is in a position to sell to all the world. It has almost illimitable resources in the form of products which the world needs. It is able to buy vast amounts of goods which other parts of the world supply.

In every section of the peninsula the wolves are reported unusually numerous this year. The deer in consequence are suffering disastrously, as the many carcasses seen in the woods testify, and lately even men have been attacked. Only a day or two ago there was a case of the latter kind in Bleeding

## CAPTIVE WOLF LEADS OTHERS TO SLAUGHTER.

For several months Wendelin Krisch, a trapper residing near Nestoria, Mich., has at frequent intervals appeared at the County Clerk's office with wolf pelts on which he has been paid the bounty of \$17 apiece. In the aggregate he has drawn a large sum. The success of the trapper has caused considerable speculation as to the methods he followed, the wolves being very cunning, shunning poison and not often being trapped. Now Krisch's secret has leaked out.

It develops that some months ago he managed to catch a female wolf in a trap. He built a large yard near his shack and in it keeps the wolf, fastened to a long chain. Her howls bring wolves from miles around, and the trapper, sitting in his cabin, calmly shoots them at his leisure.

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ATTAKE BY WOLVES.

son County. Claude Freckleton, employed as a cook at a logging camp six miles from Floodwood, started in the evening to walk to the village. When half the distance he heard something running toward him, and turning, saw a wolf close by. The man, not being armed, was badly frightened.

The yelps of the wolf were answered by others, and soon four more of the animals had joined their companions.

Freckleton luckily managed to find a club, and thus armed, began whacking away.

The hungry animals would circle around him and snap at his legs,

and whenever they came near enough he would strike at them. In this manner the three remaining miles were traveled.

Freckleton expected every minute

would be his last, until finally when just at the outskirts of the town the wolves made a concerted rush.

The leader was laid low with the club, and the man turned and ran to safety, the wolves, frightened at the proximity of the houses, giving up the chase.

The Sad Louisiana Purchase.

Added to the \$15,000,000 paid France for Louisiana, there were over \$12,000,000 in interest and allowed claims.

Then reckoning the cost of the Indian wars, because of that purchase, at

merely \$300,000,000, and we have a grand total, of \$327,000,000. What a

consuming blackhead anti-Philippine purchasers must rate Thomas Jefferson.

How it came to the relief of a court-martialed soldier in China.

A soldier who saw three years of service with the Ninth United States Infantry in the Philippines and China has

returned home.

He is a man with several interesting stories of hard fighting in the Far East. One of them concerns General Chaffee, and exhibits that officer as the possessor of a grim sense of humor, not shared,

apparently, by some of his brother officers.

The story goes that during

the day of terrific fighting before the walls of Tientsin a private soldier asked his officer where he should take up his position.

Receiving no reply, he asked a second time, "Oh, I don't care where you go. Go to h---l or San Francisco!" the officer shouted. The soldier saluted and disappeared.

He was seen no more by his comrades for three long months.

They, thinking he had been killed or captured, were astonished to see him turn up one day three months later.

He was immediately arrested

on a charge of desertion and summoned before a court-martial.

The soldier coolly called up a score of witnesses,

who swore that they heard his officer order him to h---l or San Francisco.

He pleaded that he was forced to use his own discretion and chose San Francisco, making the voyage in a hospital ship.

The court-martial sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

When the judgment was shown to Gen. Chaffee, for approval, he asked for the evidence and read it carefully.

He then drew his pen through the sentence and ordered the soldier back to his company for service.

"A man who can obey orders like that," he observed,

sententiously, "is too good a soldier for the United States army to lose for even three months."

Commissioner of Immigration.

"No," said the teacher, "nobody ever helped the children of Israel in their flights. They had to do all the fighting themselves."

"Because," answered Senator Letts,

"It was so much more scholarly and correct than anything I could possibly have said that I hate to disturb the illusion."

Detroit Tribune.

Amending It.

"He speaks of making headway in the teeth of



## OPPORTUNITY.

And must I wait until some mysterious power  
Upon me hath bestowed the gift to think,  
To speak, to act, that in some special hour  
Some thirsting soul from my life's springs shall drink?

Nay! opportunity is ever near—  
At home out in the world's great busy marts.  
A look, a word, a deed, some life may cheer,  
Give strength anew to some despondent hearts.

Then may I by my thought, or word or deed.  
Unto the world a blessing thereby prove.

And give some other soul of these in need,  
And thus some weary burden help remove.

—Charles McCubbin in Boston Transcript.

## Kit Carson's Hard Fight.

BY J. N. SIMPSON.

"Kit Carson was a pretty good Indian fighter, and there are people who think he never was licked by them; but I was in the hard fight at Adobe Walls in the fall of 1864, when he had to retreat."

"I belonged to Company K, First California Volunteers, and our regiment was stationed at Fort Union, New Mexico, that season. The Indians were pretty bad then, and had ambushed a number of wagon trains, killing the people with them, besides doing much other mischief. Kit Carson was Colonel of a regiment of New Mexico volunteers, and had been detailed to go out and punish the marauders. Three companies of the California regiment were detailed with the two companies of Carson's regiment, the Californians being under the command of Major McCleave. They were companies B, M, and K."

"One night while in camp one of the scouts came in and reported an Indian village of about one hundred and fifty wigwams, some eight or nine miles distant, near Adobe Walls, one of the landmarks of that region. At one time it was a trading post, but had been abandoned and nothing but the roofless walls remained standing. We had orders to move that night, but I guess if Carson had any conception of the number of Indians he was to encounter we would not have been ordered out. We had only five companies of mounted troops and a small battery of twelve-pound howitzers; and we ran into a swarm of Indians that was astonishing, for as we learned afterward, all the Indians in that part of the country were there. They drove us back to the fort, though we lost only two men, and had only about a dozen wounded. We slaughtered a lot of them, but there were so many that the number we killed did not seem to be missed."

"We started out that night soon after dark. It was November 24. After crossing the Canadian River we halted on a flat waiting for daylight. The scouts went out to reconnoitre and shortly after daybreak came in and said that the Indian village was just over the ridge that we could see about a mile away. Camp was made, the wagons rounded in a circle about the equipage and plans were made by the officers for the attack. Company M was sent across the river to scout down its bank, and Captain Fitz with Company D was sent to the front to size up the situation."

"When the company reached the top of the ridge, they came to a halt, stood there for a short time and of a sudden every man turned toward the camp, retreating at full gallop. It looked serious then, and more so, when a big band of warriors came charging over the ridge gesticulating and shouting in a blood-curdling manner right after the soldiers. You see the Indian scouts had discovered the presence of our force and when Capt. Fitz got to the tip of the ridge the Indians were advancing. There was great commotion for a time. Then Company D came to a halt, faced about and charged on their pursuers. The Indians were taken by surprise, and wheeling about ran away. Fitz followed them five miles before the company came to a halt, driving them to Adobe Walls, where there was another village of 600 tepees. The place was swarming with several thousand Indians who began to charge upon the company and had the men nearly surrounded and cut off from retreat to the camp."

"When Capt. Fitz was seen chasing the Indians, Major McCleave rushed after them alone and this made the rest of us impatient to join in the chase; but Carson gave orders for the remaining companies to stay with him. However, the members of Company K, who were already mounted, managed by a bit of strategy to get away shortly. Every man spurred his horse and they got the animals so restless that the company officers were crowded away from the place, and finally an old charger that had been in several engagements started off on a run toward the sound of the firing. The rider, apparently, tried very hard to control the horse, but was giving him the spur at every jump. The rest of us followed his example, and in less than two minutes every man in the company was following the other soldier toward the scene of the skirmish, paying no attention to the shouts of Carson to come back."

"Well, as it happened, we got there in just the nick of time. The men were surrounded, or nearly so, and were fighting hard to escape. The Indians saw us coming and dropped back and that gave the company a chance to get out of the trap."

"Leaving one company to guard camp, Carson gathered his forces and made a charge, and it was a tremendous rush, too. We killed quite a number of the Indians, but came very near getting being surrounded. Until 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a continuous skirmish. Sometimes the Indians would come at us in a bunch and get within close range, but our shots were so telling that they did not remain together. None of their plans worked, for we just hung together and finally, at 3 o'clock, a consultation was held by Carson and Mc-

Cleave and it was concluded to retreat. The Indians were overwhelmingly superior in numbers, but being poor shots were afraid to get within range of our rifles. They were armed with rifles, mostly, but were poor shots, as they were unaccustomed to firearms, and learned a lesson so severe whenever they came near to us that they were afraid to get very close. That was probably what saved us from being butchered."

"When we withdrew, we found two of our number missing. They must have been killed in the first charge on the village, for when the Indians made one of their charges we saw two of their number uniformed in the clothes of the missing men. After taking a view of the situation, while stopping for a breathing spell at a safe distance, Carson concluded to go over the smaller village, and burn the tepees. None of the Indians were there, all being down at the other village. There were about 150 of the lodges; we found, and one of them was filled with ammunition, which we blew up. In one of them we found a fine carriage and a new set of double harness. Every tepee and all of the stuff found about them were fired. When the Indians saw the smoke of their burning wigwams curling skyward they grew frantic and the entire mob came at us with a vengeance."

"Carson ordered the howitzers in position and the situation looked more serious than at any previous time. The valley was black with the howling crowd, looking like a big wave, sweeping toward us with irresistible force. The companies were massed about the battery when one of our bullets must have struck a child. All at once the crowd swayed over to one side and gathered in a spot covering about five or ten acres of ground. The howitzers poured shells into the mass, scattering them. Then they retreated."

"As it was nearing night, a council was again held to consider whether we should attack them again or not. Some of us felt that we had them on the run and wanted to follow them up. Carson, however, decided it was best to retreat, as it was so near nightfall. The men were tired and hungry, as they had been in the saddle fighting all day without a bite to eat, so it was decided to retreat to the wagon train. But it grew dark, and we could not locate our camp. Finally, after trudging for a while, it was concluded to camp on the prairie for the night. A hollow square was formed and we had dismounted, when some one saw a small light at distance, thought to be our camp. The bugler sounded a few shrill blasts and others were wafted to us from the direction of the fire in answer to our call. Then we moved on and reached the camp. The fire was put out and we all slept by the wagons and horses until daybreak, not stopping until 10 o'clock, when we found a good camping place. Then for the first time in over fifty hours some of us took a meal."

"Some of the officers and men wanted to go back and have another fight with the Indians, but Carson said there was no use, as there were too many of them, so we returned to Fort Union. Afterward we learned that all the Indians in that part of the country had congregated at Adobe Walls. There were Comanches, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Cheyennes. It was one of the biggest Indian fights that ever took place on the plains. I think one thing that made the Indians fear us was that Kit Carson was discovered to be in command and they were afraid of him. He became the target for many of their rifles at the outset. He had two horses shot under him and a dozen bullets struck his gun and saddle." At the suggestion of McCleave he took off his hat, a conspicuous, light-colored, broad-brimmed one, and exchanged it for the hat of one of the scouts. The scout had his rifle broken by an Indian bullet after that, which showed conclusively to us that they were after our commander more than anybody else."

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## MILK MADE INTO A POWDER.

It Can Be Handled Dry and Kept Indefinitely, by German Invention.

United States Consul Bergh, at Gothenburg, in a report to the State Department, calls attention to a discovery made in Sweden by which milk can be converted into a flour. He says:

"Dr. M. Ekeberg, of Gothenburg, has made a discovery which will be of importance in dairy farming. He claims to have invented an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of powder, like flour, but possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. It is said that this milk flour is completely soluble in water and can be used for all purposes for which common milk is employed. The milk flour does not get sour, does not ferment, and in the dry state is not sensitive to changes in the weather. It can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels, bags, etc."

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Agriculture, Dr. Ekeberg exhibited samples of the milk flour which received favorable comments. It is considered that the invention will be of the greatest importance for the utilization of skimmed milk, which heretofore has largely been wasted, but in the dry form can be transported all over the country without losing any of its original good qualities. The product mentioned is considered superior to the casein products 'proton' and 'proteins' now manufactured from milk by the aid of rennet, acid or lye."

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When a man has gone to seed it is time to plant him.



## A LITTLE THINKER.

Cunning little Johnny,  
Three years old today;  
Standing at the window,  
Doesn't want to play.

He is watching papa  
Out there in the snow,  
Up and down the vineyard,  
Slowly to and fro.

He is thinking deeply  
Of the reason why  
Papa stays out there so long,  
Then comes in bye-and-bye.

And so he turns to mamma  
Sitting in her chair,  
Mamma, what's papa  
Doin' way out there?"

Mamma answers briefly,  
"He's trimmin' grapes."  
Johnny looks surprised and  
A little laugh escapes.

Still another question  
From thoughtful Little John,  
"Mamma, how does papa  
Sew de trimmin's on?"

Detroit Free Press.

## THE CHIPMUNK AND HIS TOILET.

Some of us might take lessons from this little animal.

The chipmunk is industrious in all weathers, except the very rainy, although he is rather shy on a very windy day.

The rustling and waving branches make him wary. He eats sitting on his haunches and holding his food in his forepaws.

He drinks by lapping like a dog.

He is very neat about his person, combing out his fur and his long tail with paws and teeth.

He washes his face by lapping his forepaws and then rubbing them both at the same time over his face with such speed that the eye can hardly follow his motions.—Red Man and Helper.

## A BOTTLE EXPERIMENT.

Put a bent pin in the end of a cork.

To the pin fasten a piece of thread,

With a shoe button as a weight.

Put the cork and pendant in an empty bottle.

Show the bottle and announce to the spectators that you are going to cut the thread without touching either the cork or the bottle, and, to prevent the least suspicion of fraud, seal up the cork and the neck of the bottle with wax.

You will leave the room a minute and return with it in your hand, showing that the thread is cut clean through, with the end thereof lying at the bottom, together with the button that was attached to it. This experiment must not be made at night or on a cloudy day, as the sun is your chief assistant.

You will, by means of a converging sunglasses, concentrate the rays of the sun on one point of the thread, and in order to facilitate the operation use black thread, as this will absorb better the calorific rays and burn more readily. Use a bottle made of clear or light glass. The experiment is so interesting that it may also be made openly.

## A TRUE CAT STORY.

There are many who would say that cats feel no genuine affection, even for those who have treated them kindly.

But, in my judgment, this opinion is erroneous. An incident in my own life proves to my own satisfaction that cats do love those who treat them kindly, and that in no small degree.

At about six or seven years of age

I came into the possession of a gray kitten, which soon became a treasure to me. I looked after "Tom" myself, gave him his meals regularly—something, too, very often, between meals—and lavished upon him all the affection I could. Very soon he showed an affection for me which he bore to the Indians later on and had considerable satisfaction. I think we could have cleaned out any one of the tribes alone, but several thousand warriors were too much for our small band.

—New York Sun.

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## THE RIP VAN WINKLE TOYS.

Once there was a little boy. His name was William Penruin Appleby, and he lived in a big, square, comfortable-looking house, set well back from a wide, quiet, homely-looking street. He was a wide, square little boy, and he had, all for his own, a wide, square room above the dining room; and tunnel of his wide, square little stove entered the same chimney up which flew the flames from the blazing wood fire in the wide-mouthed fireplace in the dining-room. He loved that fireplace, and he spent a great deal of time wondering where the flames went after they had danced up the wide black throat. When he asked a grown-up, he was told that they went out, but he knew that before; for he could see them go, just as plainly as he could see the exit of the schoolmaster or the parson or any of the neighbors. But no matter how swiftly he ran out through the long hall, when the flames were roaring highest, he never saw them come out of the chimney and go sailing off over the elms. There was nothing but gray smoke that floated away and vanished among the tree tops.

But one April morning a thought came to him.

His mother had said she was sure William would not need a fire in his room again before autumn and she called Jonathan, the man of all work, to take the little, wide, square stove up attic. Then over the funnel-hole she hung a gay little picture of a very rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed boy, swinging his very rosy-cheeked, black-eyed little sister.

William was standing by the window, watching some papery whirling about in the corner of the yard. Presently the wind took them right up over the high fence, and away they whisked out of sight. It was then that the thought came to William: It was something like this: If the wind could lift things over the fence, so easily, why could not the flames, which sailed upward so lightly and easily, carry things right up the chimney?

"As it was nearing night, a council was again held to consider whether we should attack them again or not. Some of us felt that we had them on the run and wanted to follow them up. Carson, however, decided it was best to retreat, as it was so near nightfall. The men were tired and hungry, as they had been in the saddle fighting all day without a bite to eat, so it was decided to retreat to the wagon train. But it grew dark, and we could not locate our camp. Finally, after trudging for a while, it was concluded to camp on the prairie for the night. A hollow square was formed and we had dismounted, when some one saw a small light at distance, thought to be our camp. The bugler sounded a few shrill blasts and others were wafted to us from the direction of the fire in answer to our call. Then we moved on and reached the camp. The fire was put out and we all slept by the wagons and horses until daybreak, not stopping until 10 o'clock, when we found a good camping place. Then for the first time in over fifty hours some of us took a meal."

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## Nice Vehicle for Timid Ladies.

A new species of recreation has just made its appearance in Oxford. It takes the form of a kind of bath chair hansom cab, being, indeed, nothing more than a very comfortable basket chair mounted upon two wheels, with half ball bearings and rubber tires. This chair is fastened to the saddle pillar of a bicycle by means of a rigid shaft, with a ball